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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[27 December 1989]

1. Having itself attained independence after a long struggle for freedom from alien domination, Pakistan has always lent its full support to the decolonization process and, within the constraints of its resources, has extended all possible assistance to the struggle for freedom from colonial rule by national liberation movements. Pakistan believes that colonialism not only negates the fundamental human rights of the colonized peoples but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

2. Pakistan participated in the historic adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the General Assembly in 1960 ^{1/} and since then has been in the forefront of the efforts of the international community for its early implementation, unconditionally and without qualification. Pakistan's policy on this issue is based on the principle that every people have an inalienable right to self-determination. It has, therefore, rejected all pretexts that seek to justify the denial of the right of people under foreign subjugation to self-determination and national independence.

3. In the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, Pakistan has joined hands with other countries in promoting effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration and has consistently urged colonial Powers to co-operate in the efforts of the international community to bring the process of decolonization to a speedy conclusion. Pakistan has observed faithfully resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on the question of decolonization and has supported measures to ensure their implementation by other countries.

4. Pakistan has also rendered every possible moral and material assistance both within the framework of United Nations programmes and otherwise to peoples under colonial domination. It has contributed on a regular basis to the different United Nations funds instituted for the purpose of providing economic, technical and educational assistance to colonial peoples and Territories and has provided humanitarian support and assistance to recognized national liberation movements in Africa.

5. Pakistan strongly opposes the activities and practices of foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial Territories that may be detrimental to the interests of their populations and categorically prohibits its own nationals and companies from undertaking any such activities. In accordance with the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, Pakistan fully recognizes the permanent sovereignty of countries and Territories under colonial domination over their natural resources and has strongly condemned the unjust exploitation of these resources by foreign companies.

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6. Pakistan has always strongly condemned the policies of apartheid and racial segregation followed by the racist minority régime of Pretoria and regards these policies as a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace. Pakistan has also joined wholeheartedly in the efforts of the international community to apply pressure on the Pretoria régime to compel it to desist from the continued oppression of the people of South Africa. In this regard the following measures have been taken by the Government:

(a) Pakistan has not established diplomatic relations with the South African illegal racist minority régime and has no intention of doing so;

(b) A complete ban has been imposed on trade with South Africa;

(c) Pakistan does not grant landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft and has closed its ports to vessels flying the South African flag;

(d) Pakistan is faithfully implementing the arms embargo by the United Nations against South Africa;

(e) Pakistan prohibits all cultural, educational and sports exchanges with South Africa.

7. In the United Nations, Pakistan has called for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to secure the elimination of racial discrimination and exploitation in South Africa and the establishment of majority rule.

8. Pakistan has unswervingly supported Namibia's cause for self-determination and independence. In pursuance of requests by the Secretary-General, Pakistan contributed a contingent of 20 military observers, 136 police monitors and 40 election monitors to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

9. Pakistan has pledged a sum of PRs 50 million to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund (AFRICA Fund), established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare in 1986, 2/ in order to provide assistance to the front-line States of southern Africa to withstand the onslaughts of the racist Pretoria régime.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[25 January 1990]

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has always been a firm advocate of the early world-wide consolidation and strict observance of the right of nations to self-determination, which it regards as an important condition for the success of efforts to strengthen international peace and security and to guarantee human rights.
2. On the basis of this position of principle, the Ukrainian SSR consistently supports United Nations efforts to attain the objectives of the historic 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples ^{1/} and believes that the unconditional implementation of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration will finally make it possible to complete the decolonization process.
3. The priority goal here continues to be the immediate granting of independence to Namibia without any reservations or preliminary conditions, in full accordance with the well-known resolutions of the United Nations and its Security Council on all aspects of the Namibian question, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which is the internationally recognized basis for the political solution of the Namibian question. The Ukrainian SSR therefore notes with satisfaction the agreements on a political settlement in South West Africa reached at the quadripartite negotiations; their implementation should lead to the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.
4. Namibia's attainment of independence, along with the renunciation by Pretoria of its policy of destabilization in respect of the front-line States, is important, but it is not the only requirement for a settlement of the explosive situation in the southern African region - peace, stability and security there cannot be ensured until the system of apartheid which, in practice, means the racial and colonial oppression of the indigenous population of South Africa, is fully eliminated.
5. The open challenge posed to world public opinion by the South African authorities, which enjoy economic and financial assistance, military support and political protection from a number of States, must be counteracted by the international community through more co-ordinated and decisive action towards implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular those regarding the isolation of racist South Africa.
6. The Ukrainian SSR, fully sharing the view that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are a radical means truly capable of forcing Pretoria to abandon its criminal policy of apartheid and of ensuring the creation in South Africa of a unitary, democratic, non-racial State and the establishment of stability in the region, supports the demand of African States that the Security Council adopt a decision on the imposition of those sanctions.

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7. The Ukrainian SSR firmly condemns the rapacious activities of foreign monopolies in colonial and dependent Territories, which represent one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration.
8. For all its urgency, the goal of achieving a political settlement with regard to the problems of southern Africa must not diminish the attention of the United Nations to the situation in nearly two dozen still dependent so-called small Territories, where the administering Powers are continuing to violate their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations.
9. The international community, which has political responsibility for the future of the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, cannot allow any exceptions or exclusions in the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization in respect of those Territories.
10. In this connection, the concern of many members of the international community about the policy of dismemberment of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is legitimate.
11. The actions taken against Micronesia in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on decolonization and the Trusteeship Agreement are improper and have no legal force. The United Nations must immediately take all necessary measures to ensure that the Administering Authority discharges its obligations to the full extent.
12. The Ukrainian SSR fully recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed peoples to gain the right to self-determination by all means at their disposal.
13. In accordance with the Charter and well-known resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Ukrainian SSR provides these peoples with political, moral and material support. Thus the Ukrainian SSR regularly makes contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa. Students from South Africa and Namibia study in educational establishments in the Republic on grants awarded to candidates recommended by the national liberation movements of southern Africa.
14. The Ukrainian SSR takes advantage of its membership in the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa and other United Nations bodies to promote the early implementation of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
15. The Ukrainian SSR implements strictly United Nations resolutions on decolonization.
16. It supported with deep satisfaction the declaration by the General Assembly at its forty-third session of the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and intends to do as much as possible to attain this noble goal.

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17. The mass media of the Republic gives extensive publicity to the work carried out by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to secure the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racism.

18. On the initiative of public organizations of the Ukraine, mass gatherings and meetings are held every year to commemorate the international days of solidarity with anti-colonial movements observed by the United Nations. Working people, well-known personalities in science and culture as well as foreign students take part in the celebration. These events contribute to the mobilization of public opinion in support of the just struggle of the peoples against colonial and racial oppression.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

2/ See A/41/697.
